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The Negro in Pennsylvania: Slavery—Servitude—Freedom, 1639–1861. By EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of Michigan. (Washington: The American Historical Association. 1911. Pp. xii, 314.)

THE feature that at once arrests attention in an examination of this, the latest "Justin Winsor Prize Essay" published, is that of the wealth of bibliographical citations. It is apparent that Dr. Turner has made a systematic and exhaustive use both of original material, alike in manuscript and in print, and of secondary works, but primarily of the former. He has extended his search beyond the more common collections to those hitherto unknown or unused, such as the various kinds of records in the older counties, the minutes of Friends' meetings and those of other societies, both religious and abolitionist in character, as well as exhausting the resources of several valuable private collections. The bibliographical contribution is in itself a notable one. Supplementing the two hundred and fifty pages of text and notes, is a comprehensive bibliography of manuscripts, newspapers, books, pamphlets, statutes, reports of cases, and pictures, covering forty pages. The titles of the manuscript list alone occupy over one-fourth of this space. An examination of this list conveys some idea, not only of the great variety of the sources used, but also of the immense amount of material canvassed.

In addition to zeal for research and for the careful collation of material, Dr. Turner also possesses the power of wise selection, logical organization, and lucid and interesting presentation of his data. As the result, he has been eminently successful in realizing his avowed purpose "to give a complete account of the legal, social, and economic history of the Pennsylvania negro in his rise from slavery to freedom". The work at once takes its place as the authority in this field and will not suffer by comparison with similar monographs on the history of the negro and of slavery in other states.

The subject is topically presented. The initial chapter, which gives an account of the introduction of the negro, is followed by five chapters which treat of the development of the negro through the successive stages from servitude to slavery, and from slavery to freedom, with his attendant relation to the community. A similar plan of treatment is observed in the next five chapters, which deal with the free negro in his legal, social, and political relations. The two concluding chapters relate to the subjects of abolitionism and anti-slavery, and the attitude toward fugitive slaves.

Of the several conclusions established, these are perhaps the most important. Slavery in Pennsylvania was a gradual development from servitude. The condition of the first negroes differed little from that of the indentured servants. Even when fully established, slavery was of a very mild form, both as a legal and a social system. Indeed the author remarks, "It might seem that slavery as it existed in Pennsylvania in

the eighteenth century was a good, probably for the masters, certainly for the slaves" (p. 52). This favorable status doubtless prevented its growth and perpetuity. Slaves never were very numerous in Pennsylvania. Although located further to the south, the number was several thousand less than either in New York or in New Jersey. This was due to the increasing objections to slavery on moral grounds among the Quakers and to the fact that the industrial life of the colony did not promote it. With the adoption of the gradual abolition act of 1780, the first act of its kind in America, there began a gradual upward progress toward freedom and equality, and the number of slaves diminished rapidly. In some respects, freedom did not work to the advantage of the negro, as a strong race prejudice developed among the whites against him, which manifested itself in many ways and materially retarded his social and economic improvement. While he was nominally granted by law equal civil rights, he did not always enjoy them in practice and political equality was withheld until 1870.

The prominent part played by the people of Pennsylvania in inaugurating the first abolition societies, their participation in the later movement against slavery, as well as their attitude toward the slave problems raised by the fugitive-slave question, are adequately presented. The author applies the terms "abolition" to the early period and "anti-slavery" to the later movement, contrary to the usual custom. He cites the legal names of the societies of these periods in support of the terminology he has adopted. Technically, this use is justifiable, although confusing and unusual, as the employment of the terms "abolition" and "abolitionist" in the period following 1830 was so universal as to be given general recognition.

The type and press work are a decided improvement over that of the earlier volumes of the series.

HERMAN V. AMES.

Political History of New York State during the Period of the Civil War. By SIDNEY DAVID BRUMMER, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XXXIX., no. 2.] (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1911. Pp. 451.)

Ohio Politics during the Civil War Period. By GEORGE H. PORTER, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XL., no. 2.] (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1911. Pp. 255.)

As the authors of both these books state that their subjects were suggested by Professor Dunning, it is to be presumed that they are the forerunners of a series of political histories of the several states destined to proceed from his seminary. It seems worth while, therefore, to speak of their general and common features before discussing them separately.